Poor Babies' Free Doctor Fund.

PRICE ONE CENT

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 18 9.

# Ice-Dealer Sullivan Driven to It by Constant Police Nagging.

The Cronin Murder Case Will Be Solved with the Aid of His Etatements.

He Was Given No Peace Until He Told What He Knew.

It Is Believed That Others Will Now Turn State's Evidence.

The Finger of Suspicion Pointing Towards the "Triangle"

ISPECTAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. ]

CHICAGO, May 28. - It was nearly 1 o'clock this morning when the big iron doors of the Cook County Jail clanged behind Detective Coughlin, of the police force, and a little later a patrol wagon rattled into the jailyard bearing P. O. Sullivan, the Lakeview ice dealer, who has all along been suspected of complicity in the Cronin murder.

Both men had been committed without bail, without preliminary examinations, before different magistrates, and their impris-

were, at the worst, simply accessories before the act.

It is not believed that any one man outside

head.

There is no doubt that the assassins were the Chiergo, coming



POOTPRINTS IN THE DEATH CRAMBER

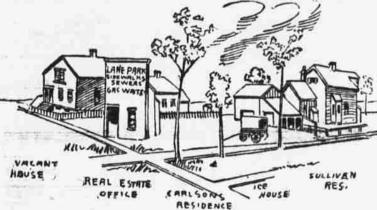
ago knew what was being done, and in one way and another he ped the mur erers.

(oughlin is charged with arranging for the horse and buggy that carried Cr nin from his office to the little cottage in the rear of Ice-Dealer Sullivan's house, where he was

Sullvan is, like Coughlin, charged with murder, his alleged complicity being a guity knowle ge of the purpose for which the cottage was to be used.

## AIMING AT THE "TRIANGLE."

## WHAT IS THOUGHT TO BE THE REAL MO-TIVE FOR CRONIN'S MURDER.



THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE TRAGEDY.

(Murder committed in vacant house at the left.)

An enterprising detective learned the other cay that Sullivan was a Clan-na-Gael man although he had all the time strenuously denied belonging to any distinctively Irish society.

was discovered that Detective Then it was discovered that De Coughlin was a member of the same " as the Clan na Gael bodies are called.



THE BLOOD-SMEARED STEPS AND SHUTTERS. was not in the cause to an extent that led him to approve of murder for colitical reasons, madvertently let some remarks drop which put the police on his trak, and by pumping him they secured important facts, showing that Sullivan and Coughlin were band inglove and that Coughlin was Chairman of the

Committee that tried Cronin and expelled him from the Clan-na-Gael. Then followed Coughlin's arrest and his

isolation in a cell, no definite charge being made against him. Sulivan was uneasy His steps were dogged by detectives night and day, and he

got no rest.

got no rest.

The poitre were constantly summoning bim to Heardquarters for further conferences regarding the murder.

The man was plainly ill at ease.

Last night the final effort to break him down was made at the station in Lakeview.

Mayor Baldwin, of that it le city, is a personal friend of Sullivan, and he told the nervous ice-dealer that the time to tell what he knew had come—that is if he hoped for any

knew had come—that is if he hoped for any leniency on the part of the authorities. The fact that Couell n had been fully

charged wi h murder in a warrent sworn out by Cronin's brother, and that he had been held without bail and was then in the county jail, was picture: to Sullivan in the most vivid colors; and finally the man weakened and told at least a good part of what he knows. lows. This much was admitted early this morning by the police authorities and Mayor. Boldenweck, who induced Sullivan to

fess, corroborated what the police said, but not a word would they breathe of what the confession contained save what has been The object of this line of action is clear. The object of this line of action is creat. Having secured one in o mer, as to a portion of the plot, the police are perfectly willing that all the world shall know the fact, their idea being that others of the conspirators will seek immunity by turning State's evidence, just as was done in the Anarchista' cases where all the principals were convicted and hanged on the evidence of men who

It is not believed that any one man outside of the princ hals knows the entire story of the crime, the different port onsof the work hav-ing been done by different men, who acted under secret instructions from a general

comparative strangers in Chicrgo, coming here simply to do their bloody work. The theory is that in spite of all precau-tions not less than a half dozen men in Chi-

That the Chicago "triangle" is responsible for the death of Dr. Cronin, and that it has furthermore marked a number of his sympathizers and associates for "removal" in the same violent fashion, is the firm belief of many of the prominent Irishmen in this city. They do not include in the responsibility

onment on a formal charge of having made away with Cronin, was the first step towards bunishing the perpetrators of the crime.

Sultivan, it is learned on the best authority, has made a full confession, and while his knowledge of the plot that led to the killing of Cronin may not embrace all its details, it is certain that as to the closing scenes of the tragedy he is pretty well posted.

His first admission was that he had all along been lying when he said that he had known Cronin but a short time.

Cronin but a short time.

Cronin could be instituted in each house at the left.)

for the crime any others than the "triangle" itself, and are all of them vigorous in their dennals that the organization of the Clan-na-dennis that the organization of the Clan-na-dignant that such a thing should be suggested.

John Devoy, himself, who has been included in the list of marked men, comes forward with a statement that such a crime as

the murder of Dr. Cronin could be instigated only by a small clique of his personal enemies.

"It is absurd to say," he asserts, " that he was sentenced to death by any officially con-stituted body of men, either in the Clan-na-Gael or out of it. He had made enemies by is exposure of the dishonesty and criminal ractices of those at the head of the Chicago cique and they made way with h m partly to revenge themselves for his previous attacks upon them and to prevent any future disclosures.

FEARED VIOLENCE FOR YEARS.

"I think the police are on the right track and the whole vile conspiracy will be disclosed to the public.
"For many years I have felt that my life was in danger from men of this class whose crookedness I have exposed but not from any organization. I am not a raid of them, but will continue to fight them just as vigor-

ously as I have in the pa-t."

Mr. Devoy adds that the con-titution of the
Clan-na-Gael contained no clause prescribing
that men should be "removed" for treason

that men should be "removed" for treason or any other cause.

Michael Breslin, who is also a supporter of the Cronin faction in the Clan-na-Ga-l, said that here was no punishment provided for in the Society's constitution more severe than expulsion from the order. Even this could not be done before the accused person had been given the opportunity of c earing himself of the charges and after a fair hearing.

"It Cronin was killed by men in the Clan-na-Gael," he said, "it was for personal reasons, and any action which the triangle might take in secret could not place any responsibility on the order."

Acxandea Sullivan, of Chicago, the ex-President of the Land League in this country, is at the head of the triumvirate, or "triangle," as it is called, the other two members being Michael Boland and D. C. Feely. The former lives in Kansus City and

The former lives in Kansas City and the latter in Rochester.

DE. CRONIN'S OFFENSE. Dr. Cronin was a member of the Committee of the Clan-na-Gael appointed to investigate charges of embezzlement of funds of the order and other crooked practices preferred by Devoy against Sullivan, Boland and Feely.

The majority of the Committee made a report whi ewashing the detendants, but Dr. Cronin, in spite of threats that were made gainst him, held out, and with P. McCaher made a minority report in which they found that the three defendants. Sullivan, Roland and Feely had been guitty of viola ion of faith, misapprop intion of tunes, lerna al of trusts and interests of the United Brotherhood, and o malleasunce in office.

DR. CRONIN'S REPORT. The report is as follows:

The report is as follows:

PHILADELIHIA, Jan. 15, 1889.

To the F. C. of the U. S.

DEAR SIRS AND PROTEERS: The Trial Committee appointed at Chicago was unable to clicit all the facts connected with the charges placed before it, because of the refusal of several of the witnesse: to answer many of the questions asked, and because of the inability of others remember events and figures which might be supposed to be indeliby impressed on their memories.

memories.

From the evidence I am obliged to report:
First—That the family of the one who lost his
life in the service of this Order was scandalously
and alasmefully neglected, and continued to be
neglected for two years after their destitute
condition was known, and that Alexander Sulli-

van, Michael Boland and D. C. Feely are responsible and censurable for that neglect.

Second—That Gen. C. M. McCarthy, of St. Paul. Minn., was unjustly and deliberately excluded from the Boston Convention and subsequently shamefully persecuted and driven from the Order, and that Alexander Sullivan, Michael Boland and D. C. Feelv are responsible and censurable for that series of reprehensible acts.

Third—That the delegate from the Boston Convention, and that the same three defendants are responsible and censurable for that excluding the same three defendants are responsible and censurable for that excluding.

vention, and that the same three defendants are responsible and censurable for that exclusion.

Fourth—That the same defendants issued a deceptive report of the Boston Convention, leading the Order to believe that its affairs had been examined by independent committees, and that the order was \$13,000 in debt, when, in fact, Alexander Sullivan and Michael Boland were on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Treasurer states that there was a balance in the treasury and not a debt.

Fifth—That prior to the Boston Convention \$119,000 was expended without any direct or indirect benefit to the Order, and most of it in a manner that could not in any way have benefited the Order, and that the same three defendants are censurable and responsible for this enermous and wasteful expenditure.

Sixth—That this enormous sum was spent without the sanction or knowledge of the home portion of the Revolutionary Directory.

Seventh—That various persons sent abroad were not supplied with sufficient funds, but that the agent of the 'triangle' is responsible and censurable for that criminal neglect, and not the three defendants.

Eighth—That Michael Boland and the late Sectors of the Revolutionery Brotherhood issued fraudulent transvers for the purpose of deceiving the order in Philadelphia into the belief that the union with the home order had not been broken.

Ninth—That Michael Boland and D. C. Feely,

fraudulent transvers for the purpose of deceiving the order in Philadelphia into the belief that the union with the home order had not been broken.

Ninth—That Michsel Boland and D. C. Feely, the former by act-cand the latter by assent, are guilty of attempting to pack the Pittsburg Convention by, first, excluding the delegate from the Pacific coast; second, excluding McLaughlin, the delegate from Dakota, third, excluding O'Sullivan and Delaney, the rightful delegates from New York; fourth, admitting the Rev. Dr. Betts and John J. Marones from the bogus district; fifth, admitting Boland and Millen, illeval delegates from New York; sixth, admitting proxies from Howa, Brooklyn and Illinois; seventh, sitting as delegates them elves in direct violation of the constitution.

Tenth—That \$87,491 reported to the Pittsburg Convention as laving been spent in active work was not spent for any such work, no such work having been done or contemplated during the eleven months within which this large amount was drawn from the treasury. The active work done between the Boston and Pittsburg conventions was paid for out of the surplus held by the agent of the triangle at the time of the Boston Convention, and not out of the \$87,491 drawn from the treasury months after such active work had ceased.

Eleventh—That Michael Boland and D. C. Feely—the former by acts, the latter by silence—are responsible for the expenditure of this large amount of money, and censurable for deceiving the Pittsburg Convention as to the purpose for which it was spent.

Twelfith—That Michael Boland, Alexander Sullivan and D. C. Feely—the former by acts and the two latter by assent—illegally suspended eleven "camps" in January, 1888, and that Michael Boland and D. C. Feely—the former by acts and the latter by as ent—illegally suspended eleven "camps" in New York in June, 1886, Yours respect fully. January 19, 1889.

It was Dr. Coonin's purpose to push the charges that based his report before the next annual Convention of the National League, for the purpose of ousting the Sullivan crowd from the control of that organization. BITTER ENMITY.

It is stated that the purposes of Dr. Cronin, which were well known to all the members of the Clan-na-Gael, had excited the bitterest enmity among his enemies, and he was regarded by them as by far their most danger-

COULD NOT INTIMIDATE HIM. Every method was employed to intimidate him, and frequent threats against his life were sent to him in the effort to make him give up his fight. He was not a man to be bulldozed, however, and fluding that threats were unavailing it is said that the only recourse of the hostile clique was to remove him.

CONFIRMATORY ACTION.

The report that the Chicago police have placed Alexander Suffivan under strict sur-veillance goes to confirm the suspicions of the New York Clan na-Gael men, who say the New York Clan na-Gael men, who say that he knows a great deal more about the Cronin case than has yet come out, and leads them to expect developments of the most sensational character.

ensational character. BOLAND BIDICULES IT.

Michael Boland, who is a police court jus-tice in Kansas City, has denied the charges against himself and ridicules the idea that Cronin was put out of the way on account of Cronin was put out of the way on account of any hostility between him and the Sullivan THE REAL MURDERERS UNKNOWN YET.

The men who committed the foul deed are et unknown, as well as their immed ate ac

yet unknown, as well as their immed ate accomplices with the exceptions of Detective Coughlin and Iceman Sullivan, who are still under arrest in Chicago.

It is believed that they were hired assassins and that they left Chicago immediately after the crime was committed.

Members of the various Irish societies here are in a tate of great excitement over the reort t) at Inspector Byrnes's detectives are shadowing several suspects believed to be connected in some way with the Chicago

The Inspector declines to talk about the matter at all, and preserves an air mysterious knowin ness.

WHAT LUKE DILLON SAYS. Luke Dillon gives as his opinion that the murder of Dr. Cronin was in-pired by abler men than those who perpetrated the crime, but de-lares must the Clanna-Gael order could not be re-ponsible for such a crime. He says the Order would willingly spend \$50,000 in bringing the assawsins to justice.

YOU CAN HAVE A LITTLE LIFE! Everybody should subscribe to "The Evening World" Fund for a Summer Corps of Free Physicians for the Poor Sick Children of the Tenements.

The Latest Ageny.

[From the Chicago Trabune.]
Fweddy (to clerk)—Have you any—aw dawk hazet umbwelias?

Clerk-Dark hazel? I'm afraid not. never heard of such a color for an umbrella. We have tlack, brown, blue, gray, lilac, green and a dozen other tints. Won't any of

we have green and a dozen other tints. Won't any of these do?

Fwed by (with disgust)—Come, Cholby, we'll twy some othan place. I cawn't get anything in this blawsted shop to match the dade of me eyes, bah Jove!

Once Upon a Time.

Yabaley (to waiter)—Give me a Spring chicken. Waiter (to cook)—Spring chicken, once. Yabsley (after he gets it)—He's right, It

was Spring chicken-once. YOU CAN SAVE A LITTLE LIFE! Everybody should subscribe to "The Even-ing World" Fund for a Summer Corps of ree Physicians for the Poor Sick Children of the Tenements.

HEADACHE no more. BRADYCROTINE cures

Interesting Sequel to the Abandoned Great Tremblings in the Corporation Too Eusy to Turn in Those Special Baby Case.

Addie Hartmann Had Got the Child at Eleven Employees Who Live Out of New the Infant Asylum.

Is Committed for Trial.

Addie Hartmann, who was arrested last Saturday night for abandoning a child, waived examination before Judge White in the Yorkville Court this morning and was held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

It turns out now that Addie's real name is Irving. In August, 1887, she met one Frank Hartmann, a bookkeeper in an oil company in Broadway.

Hartmann and Addie went to live together at a house kept by Mrs. Morris at 42 Clinton

They stayed there until September, 1888, when a quarrel, the nature of which is not known, separated them. Hartmann left her, and she gave him to un-

derstand that she was going to her folks in Boston, Ma-s.
She also binted that it would not be many months before a child would be born to her, and intimated that it would be Hartmann's

and intimated that it would be Hartmann's duty to care for it.

Addie stayed away until about three weeks ago, when she returned and again took up her residence at 42 Clinton place.

Soon after settling here she met Hartmann one day by accident. She immediately stopped him and said:

"Frank. I've had a child born to me and it is in the Infant Asylum at Sixty-first street and Tenth avenue. You'll have to take care of it."

Frank was rather stumped at this, but he acquiesced, and directed her to go to Josie Goodwin's flat at 1.5 he t Sixtleth street. He would arrange to pay her board and that

of the baby also.

She did so and arrived there May 20. One of the first things she did was to go the Sloane Maternity Hospital, at Fifty mth street and Tenth avenue, and inquire whether they had any children for adoption.

Here Julius Bauer, the janitor, saw her and was enabled to recognize her on the occasion of her second and shorter visit.

She was informed that there were no chil-

On the following Thursday she went to the Infant Asylum at Sixty first street and Tenth

They had only one child there—the off-They had only one child there—the offi-spring of an Irishwoman—and as Addie pre-sented a preity good appearance and looked eminently respectable, she was given the child, with the mother's consent. She was puzzled as to how to get it away. The asylum authorities would not allow it to be taken away in the asylum clothes, and so Addis left.

She consulted Miss Goodwin, who gave her

She consulted Miss Goodwin, who gave her a blanket, and instructed her that she could bring it around in that and get clothes later.

"Addie did so. That nicht Hartmann called. The baby's arrival was kept secret.

He sigued a contract with Miss Goodwin agreeing to pay \$6 a week board for Addie up to June 1, and after that Addie was to take the flat and board Miss Goodwin and a Miss Sadie Heart, who also lived there. Sadie Heart, who also lived there.

Everything seemed lovely then, and Hart-mann went away. On Saturday afternoon Hartmann called again, and his alleged child was shown to him.

Then he kicked and tumbled at the same

"That baby don't look anything like me and it doesn't resemble you." he said to

Addie. "What are you rying to do, palm somebody else's infant off on me?"

He then informed her in emphatic early English that "he'd be—— if he would support any one e.se's child."

He a so told her that she must get rid of

the young one. Addie cried at this and Hartmann refused to pay her board until the

That night she made up her mind that she had better get rid of the child and she deposited the squaling infant on the stoop of the Maternity Hospital.

Her arrest followed, for Janitor Bauer saw her leave it and he caught her.

Although she strenuou-ly denied that she knew anything about the child yeste day, it has since transpired that she does know all about it.

about it.
Miss Goodwin and Miss Heart were both in

hisa Goodwin and Miss Heart were both in court this morning. They told an Evening World reporter that Addie had admitted to them that she was going to make Hartmann support her and the child.

Virginia M. Davis, resident physician at the infant Asylum, identified Addie as the woman who came and got the child last Thursday.

She also identified the child, which was in court with a nurse. The women Heart and

court with a nurse. The women, Heart and Goodwin, both made affidavits to the effect that Addie had told them that she got the

child from the asylum.

It looked serious for Addie, and her lawyer decided that it was better to waive exam-tion and stand trias. This was done. VOU CAN SAVE A LITTLE LIFE!

Everybody should subscribe to "The

## Evening World" Fund for a Summer Corps of Free Physicians for the Poor Sick Childreu of the Tenements.

MRS. AYER SELLING OUT. An Auction at Her Elegant Home Follows

Hard Upon the Seymour Litigation. Following close upon the beginning of bitter litigation between Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, her daughter and A. L. and James M. Seymoni over a controlling interest in the Recamier Man-

over a controlling interest in the Recamier Manufacturing Company, comes the announcement of an auction sale at the Ayer mansion.

Judge Daly's decision, rendered resterday, leaves Mrs. Ayer a victor in the contest. She is in possession of the field, and Treasurer Seymour is forbidden to vote upon 500 shares of stock which he has possession of.

It would seem that there is not a cloud in the horizon of Mrs. Ayer's fortunes. Yet she has suddenly decided to give up her elegant home. No. 120 West Thirteenth street, and perhaps size will leave the city.

The furniture, pictures, silver and bric-a-brac of the Ayer manion is thrown open for exhibition, and next Tuesday Anctioneer Draper will sell them under the hammer.

It is not known what is Mrs. Ayer's reason for thus abandoning her home. The litigation was brief, and Mrs. Ayer is not believed to be in any need of funda.

YOU CAN SAVE A LITTLE LIFE! Everybody about daubscribe to "The Even-ing World" Fund for a Summer Corps of Free Physiciaus for the Poor Nick Children

of the Tonements. If Your Digestion Is Poor, improve It

# VERY LIKE BLACKMAIL. KNOCKING KNEES. WOOD'S EXCUSES.

Counsel's Office.

She Waives Examination To-Day and A Legacy of the Days When Tweed Owned the Metropolis.

> The exclusive announcement in THE EVEN-ING WORLD of yesterday that non-res den and alien office-holders must go has caused the knocking together of at least eleven pair of offic al knees in the Corporation Counsel's

> office, where this class is very numerous, Among the non-residents in this office are Andrew T. Campbell, Chief Clerk, with a ralary of \$5,000. His legal residence is said to be at Montclair, N. J., although he appears in the City Record to have a resid encea

11 West Thirty-fifth street. His son, Andrew T. Campbell, jr., is an office boy in the department at a salary of

**\$520.** Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank A. Irish, who draws a salary of \$5,500 yearly, re-

sides at 286 Jefferson street, Brooklyn. There are two other residents of Montelair, it is reported, who are employed in the department. They are Henry F. Rosselot, Register

Clerk, with a salary of \$1,800, and C'erk John H. Greener, salary \$840. The former is noted in the City Record as residing at 23 South Fifth avenue, and the latter at 64% University place.

Another Jerseyman is William A. Coursen.

Another Jerseyman is William A. Coursen, jr., a junior law clerk. His salary is \$600 and he re-ides at Merr. stown.

Other Brooklynites in the office are Stenogra hers Mrs. Juanita M. Young, salary \$1.100; Malcolm Kerr. \$1,000, and Miss Emma A. Brockway, \$840, and Typewriter Miss Florence A. Pr. nce. \$780.

While Deputy Chief Clerk George Davidson is a resident of the city he is said to be an alieu, having teen born in Canada and never having become a citizen of the United States. His salary is \$1.100.

Just what Corporation Coursel Clark will do with reference to these non-resident em-

do with reference to these non-resident em-ployees in his department he has not yet de-The system of non-resident office-holding is a legacy of the Tweed regime of corruption.

Previous to the reign of the Tweed ring of
corruptionists it was not known in this city,
nor is it known in any other municipality to-

day.

Tweed found it necessary to forward his

Tweed found it necessary to forward his schemes of robbery by securing legislation at Albany to give the moral sta esmen something in the way of pap, and many of them and their henchmen were fitted into nice berths in the municipal departments.

This system has been a bone of contention among local politicians on many occasions since Tweed's time, but the Corporation Counsels, by their opinions, have always prevented a test of the right of non residents to hold office, declaring in their favor to pre-

prevented a test of the right of non residents to hold office, declaring in their favor to prevent any legi lation on the part of the Board of Aldermen to declare them ineligible.

In 1876 an ordinance was pessed by the Common Council which declared the provisions of Section 34, Article 4 of Title VI., Chapter 5, Part I. of the Revised Statues.

This section provides that: "Every office shall be one vacant on the " " ceasing of the incumbent to be an inhabitant. ing of the incumbent to be an inhabitant of the State, or if the office be local, of the dis-rict, county, town or city for which he shall have been chosen or appointed, or within

ich the duties of h.s office are required to be discharged."

This ordinance Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney declared inoperative, as the Board of Aldermen had no right to legislate excepting where specific authority is given by charter, and the Tweed charter of 1873 gave

charter, and the Tweed charter of 1873 gave no such au hority.

This opinion, it is alleged, was written by an assistant who at the time resided in Brook-

lyn.

When Judge Andrews was Corporation
Counsel in 1884 the question was again raised
in the Board of Aldermen, and he rendered
an opinion on the same lines as his prede-

cessor.

The Consolidation act had replaced the Tweed charter at that time, but it was wofully silent on the question of forfeiture of office by reason on non-residence.

It did have a section, however, which the Corporation Counsel overlooked, on which the tenure of office of non-residents may hinge.

bection 84, of the Consolidation act, reads

SEC. 84. The ordinances of the Common Council in force on the 1st of April, 1870, and in force at the time of the passage of this act are hereby continued in full force, subject to modification, amendment and repeal by the Comson Council.

The ordinance of 1876, declaring non-resi-The ordinance of 1876, declaring non-residents inequible for office, was at that time in torce and was thus given Leg slative action.

Even if it were not, there are pienty of lawyers, among whom are Police Justice John Cochrane, one of the leading lights of Tanmany Hall, who hold that as the rights of the municipality under the royal charter given 232 years ago, had not been interfered with the the State Constitution but was recognized. by the State Constitution, but was recognized by the Constitutional Convention, the Legis

lature of the city still has a right to determine the qualifications of its officers.

A Tammany Hall lawyer said this morn

and is responsible for the city government.

'It does not care to share that responsibility with citizens of other States or cities who have no further interest in the govern-ment than to draw their malaries, and you may depend upon it that, if there is a way to rid the service of these barnacles they will

have to go."

Among the special retainers which Corporation Counsel Clark has colled in and placed in the charge of members of his official staff are those held by Dennis A. Speliasey, Col.

are those held by Dennis A. Spelissey, Col.
John O'Byrne and Arther Berry.

The former is the County Democracy
leader of the Ninsteenth Assembly D strict.
Col. O'Byrne is the orator and row luttoudrawer of the Counties, and Mr. Berry was
the private secre any of ex. Mayor Hewit.

Mr. Berry objects to surrendering his retainers, which were given in the case of condemnation of property for school sites.

He says it was an undertaking between
himself and Mr. Beckman that he should art
as special counsel until the matters were as special counsel until the matters were closed.

Corporation Counsel Clark said with relation to Mr. Berry's attifude:
'I have recalled the retainers and i am under the impression that that settles the matter."

Fast Trains to Washington

The average time of trains to Washington and Balti-more via New Line (Jersey Central, Reading and B. and O.) is faster than via any other route. Station foot of Liberry at . \*\*

Sessions Court Moneys.

He Used Some of the \$7,290, but Not Enough to Make a Fuss About.

Common Pleas Court to Remove Him.

It Will Take the Police Justices and

Most men resting under a charge of misusing \$7,290 of the money of the city in trusted to his keeping as an official would be pervous, uneasy and quite crest'allen.

Not so Clerk George M. Wood, of the Court of Special Sessions, whose father and bondsman, Col. Edward T. Wood, has placed his check for that amount in the hands of Comptroller Myers, to cover the apparent default of his son.

Commissioners of Accounts Holahan and Barker have been industrious since their advent into office, and they have submitted to Mayor Grant their report on a thorough examination of the books and reports of Clerk | brick building. 14 and 16 Platt street, with Wood from Jan. 1, 1888, to May 1, 1889, and their findings are decided y not reassuring.

The report is a tabular statement. It shows that Clerk Wood has failed to account for \$5,131 paid to him in fines by prisoners convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, commit ed and afterwards released on payment of their fines.

victed in the Court of Special Sessions, committed and afterwards released on payment of their fines.

Another table has a list of cases in which the papers were marked "paid" by the clerk, but the money had never been turned over to the City Chamberlain. Another shows \$1,439 in fines not reported the same menth of their payment but afterwards accounted for by the clerk, and a fourth table is a I ng lest of cases is which a fine was imposed with an alternative penalty of imprisonment, in each of which cases neither "paid" nor "committed" was entered by the clerk.

The fifth and last table is of cases of bail pris ners who in lieu of bail deposited the amount required with the City Chamberlain. In these cases (lerk Wood drew the money from the Chamberlain, but never made any return of it in his monthly reports.

The deficit in this account was \$761. Of this \$5 0 was in one deposit made by a man named Mosely, and it was discovered that the Chamberlain's check was deposited in the Twelfth Ward Bank, Harlem, to Wood's own personal account.

The total of Wood's apparent deficit is

personal account.
The total of Wood's apparent deficit is

\$7, 290. Said Commissioner Holshan to an Even-Said Commissioner Holahan to an EvenIng World reporter:

"Our predecessors, Messrs. Shearman
and Adamson, made a report to Mayor Hewitt, Jan. 26, 1888, on this young man's account, showing that he was short about \$500.
It has been said that this was a move on our
part to get rid of an official obnoxious to
Tammany Hall.
"Now how week such a proposition!

Tammany Hall.

"Now, how week such a proposition! Here is a man short in his accounts, It is our duty to examine all city accounts and report our findings. We have done it.

"If Tammany wanted to get rid of Wood, could there be any better or more sound reason for it? Wood's bond is for only \$1,000. He handles \$8,000 a month, and here is an apparent deficit of the receipts of his office for two and a half months. It was recommended a year and a half ago that his bend be increased to \$10,000, but no action was taken. was taken.

'Mayor Grant knew ab-olutely nothing

out this matte To remove Wood the Mayor or five citiens must submit a complaint to the board of Ponce Justices. They investigate and report to the Court of Common Pleas, a trains had and the three Judges of the Gentrails had and the three sludges of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas report on the findings.

"If he is found unfit then Tammany will be rid of h m. If a public officer strives to do his duty wrong motives are ascribed to

Clerk Wood was found at his office in the Clerk Wood was found at his office in the Tombs build ng promptly at 9.30 this morning by an Evenino Wonld reporter, but he declared that he had no statement to make.

"Why," said he, "I have covered the alleged deficiency into the City Treasury, What more can be asked? I knew that my acc unts were not exactly balanced, but I have been practically without help in the

h we been practically without help in the office for more than a year.

"My deputy, the late Joseph A. Monheimer, was detained from the office early last year by the illness of his wife. Then he was sick him elf six months before he died, and since then four months. I have had only a clerk, whom I paid from my own recket.

pocket. This isn't like a bank. I can't do business like a counting-house. There are sometimes seventy or eighty cases on the calendar and thines are done hurriedly. There are no stubs for record of the transactors, and suppose a paper is not marked

from oversight?

"I've handled over \$200,000 in the six years I have been clerk, but I don't know much more about these charges than you do. Yes: a year or more ago there was a deficit of about \$500. I covered that into the treasury, and then went at my books. I found tha I had used some of that money, but much or it—I an't remember how much—I could account for perfectly.
'I think this affair will turn out the same

way when I get at my books, and after to-day I shall keep a strict daily account of all moneys. I think the proposition to increase my bond to \$10,000 is an emineutly proper one, though the fact that his apparent deficit was so readily discovered is in itself proof that I am no intentional defaulter. We had more than 8,000 cases last year, and the apparent bortage is the result of

carelessn's and overwork."

The next meet ng of the Board of Folice Justices occurs the last Monday in June. It is the general opinion that Cierk Wo d's deis the general opinion that Clerk Wo d's deficit is he result o general carelessness and lack of responsibility.

At the Comp reder soffice it was stated that Wood's accounts had leen straight up to Jan. 1, 1888, but it is declared by outsiders that a closer scrut by of the accounts of officials by former Commissioners of Accounts might have discovered other shortages.

## Missing Edward Breunau.

Edward Breunau, nineteen years old, of 58 Leroy street, has been missing from his home since Friday last. He is 5 feet 9 inches in neight, clean-shaven face and light hair. When hast seen he wore dark panes, brown coat, blue famuel shirt and derby hat. There was a steel ring on the second finger of his right hand.

EVERYBODY'S MITE WILL HELP. Don't neglect to do your share tewards The Evening World" Fund for a Sammer Corps of Free Physicians for the Poor Bick Children of the Tonoments.

2 O'CLOCK.

# PAINT AND OIL ABLAZE.

A Big Platt Street Warehouse Attacked by Fire.

Lack of Water Hinders the Firemen in Their Work.

Explosions Caused by the Building's Inflammable Contents.

A dangerous fire broke out at moontime to day in the basemen of the four-story double wing in Gold street.

The basement and the ground floor were occupied on Platt street by Billines, Taylor & Co., dealers in varnishes, oils and pain The other occupants of the building are J. M. Huber, importer of colors: the Bobemian Glass Works; Rosenquest & Sons, of Philadelphia, chemists; Charles H. Rutherford and the Mellor & Rittenhouse Company,

of Philadelphia. All of these firms are engaged in the oil and paint business, carry ng large stocks, which fed the flames eagerly.

The fire is said to have been caused by an explosion and at this writing other explosions are dreaded. The firemen could gain no beadway against the fire on account of the lack of water.

They had to go blocks away in order to get it. Three slarms were sent out. The water tower was also summoned. It

vas practically useless for more than thirty minutes on account of the want of water. The building, 14 Platt street, was a mass of flame at 12.15 with only two small streams of water playing on it.

Thousands of people crowded into the narrow streets in that vicinity and also im-

peded the work of the firemen until a plan of police arrived and drove them back in every direction. Some of the firemen made their way to the

Some of the firemen made their way to the roof of the burning building, and with their long hooks began smashing the glass out of the windows.

The shattered fragments fell in a mass on a group of firemen in front of the building on the street and knocked them down.

They lost their grip on the nozzle of the pipe, and the water wet them from head to foot as they struggled in the guiter.

The loss will be heavy.

PLENTY OF JUSTICE NOW.

THERE ARE TWO OF THEM FOR MORRI-SANIA'S COURT.

Morrisiania is going to have justice at last. The Board of Police Justices has appoin two of its members to preside in the little court house up in the annexed district. This re'orm has long been needed. Morrisians has gained a reputation second to none for pure cussedness, the police justices think, so Maurice J. Power and the new Justica, John Cochrane have been assigned to meas-

ure ou punishment to the offenders. The residents of this pretty little subarb and those surrounding it are surprised and astonished. They say they do not know what they can do to provide employment for the

they can do to provide employment for the two magnitrates.

To the Morrisania Court are taken the prisoners made in the annexed district. There are not many of them, and it is far to say that they will not average more than 'wo og three a day, and these are usually "drunks."

Before last night's action of the Board of Police Justices the magnistrate at the Hariem Police Court generally attended to the offenders in Morrisania.

Whenever his presence was required there he was notified by telephone. Sometimes he would take his carriage and team and drive up there after his hour's work in the Harlem Court was done and dispose of the prisoners. Court was done and dispose of the prisoners.

If he had to stay more than an hour in the
Harlem Court the Morrisania Court prisoners

were brought to him.

In order to turn sh work for the four newly appointed and totally unnecessary police justices the Board of Police Justices have been obliged to assign themselves two to each court, as follows:

Tombs Court, as follows:
Tombs Court—O'Reilly and Hogan,
Jefferson Market—Gorman and Ford,
Essex Market—Duffy and Tsintor.
Fitty-seventh Stroet—McMahon and Murray.
Hariem—Welde and White.
Special Sessions—Patterson, Kilbreth and Smith.

Morrisania-Power and Cochrane. In addit on at Morrisania they have a high-priced chief clerk who can rarely spare time

from hi regular occupa ion downtown to go to the court. It is teared that he will have to go there at least once a week now, as he thinks either of the new judges will be found there as o ten as t.at. if not less.

The following short table has been coundied to show what it will now cost to an ordinary case in the Morrisania Court:

\$2,000.....

Now, at a fair estimate there are about 760 prisoners a year arraigned in the Morriania court, and at this rate it would cost \$35.71 for trying each of them. The fines collected are trifling.

Of course, at the courts downtown the work is somewhat harder, but the expenses increase in proportion, so the general result is about the same.

about the same.

It does not seem that the work at the other courts should require more than one Judge, as there are not more than five or six hours a day necessary for the disposition of the cases.

PRICE ONE CENT.